

## POWER IN POLITICS.

Senator Gorman of Maryland Is a  
Born Leader of Men.

To His Followers There Is No Doubt  
That He Is as Reliable as His Story  
of a Dream Confirms This  
Broad Statement.

During his career in the United States senate, Mr. Arthur Pue Gorman, who has recently been re-elected to that body, took conspicuous rank among national legislators. Among his constituents in Maryland Mr. Gorman was long known as "the Sphinx," and this title followed him to the senate, where he was both admired and feared.

"Day after day," said one of his old colleagues, "the grim Marylander would sit listening to a heated debate over some important measure. Even if the proposed bill were against the interests of his constituents he would not interrupt senators, either to ask questions or to combat their arguments, nor would he mingle in the conflict when his fellow-opponents combined to fight the measure. But when the whole subject had been threshed over, and the vote was about to be taken, Gorman would break his ominous silence. With calm and critical judgment he would review the entire subject, and then would stir the senate with an oratorical effort that would win the admiration of even his enemies."

"This habit Gorman had of reserving his fire," continued his former associate, "finally made him a formidable figure in the senate. At first his colleagues—some of them, at least—made the mistake of regarding his silence as an indication either of indifference or of inability to grapple with the subject. The fact that Gorman had once been a page in the senate induced some of the older members to regard him, early in his senatorial career, with indifference. But none of them made the mistake more than once. I remember congratulating a famous senator for his splendid efforts in behalf of a certain cause and of say



ARTHUR PUE GORMAN.  
(Congressional Leader and Senator from the  
State of Maryland.)

ing to him that triumph for his measure seemed certain.

"Let us not be over-optimistic," he replied, "for we must remember that Gorman hasn't yet been heard from."

Maj. James Albert Clark, who for many years as a republican editor in Maryland strenuously opposed Gorman, speaks in the highest terms of the senator. "Gorman," says Maj. Clark, "would have been at home in the Roman senate. We have not had so grim a statesman since Daniel Webster. I have known Gorman for nearly a quarter of a century and during all that time I never knew him to indulge in a laugh in public. No element of frivolity ever enters into his dealings with affairs of state. It is only in his home life, which is ideal, that he throws off his burdens. And no man ever loved home more than Gorman does. Seeing him there, at frolic with children, one would not imagine him to be the boss of the senate, which he was, and no doubt, will be again. It is said of Gorman," added the major, "that in all his public career he has never passed a Sunday away from his family."

Both the friends and opponents of Gorman acknowledge his masterly qualities as a leader. "Appropos of his strength in this regard to illustrate how completely his followers rely upon his judgment," said a Washington official, "one of his old-time colleagues is fond of telling of a dream he had. He says he dreamed that a Maryland statesman died and in due time was ushered before the Ultimate Gate, before which all spirits stand to await St. Peter's verdict. 'Finally the gate swung open. 'You may enter,' said the venerable saint."

"The shade from Maryland hesitated, and St. Peter desired to know the secret of his indecision. 'Well,' replied the hesitating one, 'I suppose it's all right for me to go in, but before I take any step along this line I should greatly prefer to be able to confer with Senator Gorman, of Maryland.'"

## SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

A Democratic Contention that They  
Are Treated Unfairly by Presidents.

From the Atlanta Constitution (Dem.).

Some of our Northern contemporaries are disposed to jest at the Constitution's protest against the policy pursued by Republican Presidents in ignoring the right of the South to proportional representation in the important offices of the government. They affect to think that we wish to share the spoils. But we have always expressly disclaimed that reason for our protest. And when the Republican press reminds us that "to the victors belong the spoils" we admit that is the Republican rule.

But are there no Republican victors in the South who are entitled to share in the spoils? Are the Republican victories wholly won in the North? What is to be the aid of the Republicanism of those Southern men who maintain their party integrity in the midst of overwhelming Democratic majorities in the South? Are they not to be counted among the victors when the party at large is successful?

Take a view of the St. Louis convention of 1896 and see how the Southern Republicans made the nomination of McKinley possible. Had the Southern delegates been eliminated from the convention Tom Reed or Morton, or some other man than McKinley, would have been his nominee and perhaps be serving his second term today. Are we to understand that Southern Republicans are fit only to make nominations and unfit to participate in the spoils when the nominee is elected?

We contend that there is as good Republican material for Cabinet and other high offices to be found in the South as in the North. Right here in Georgia we have such men as Walter H. Johnson, a native of the state, a life-long Republican, and a man who will hold his own by comparison with any man who sits in the Cabinet. Why should he be shunted into a mere revenue collectorship while less able and less deserving Northern Republicans are made Cabinet secretaries, ambassadors and heads of departments?

What excuse can be given by any Republican President for ignoring such an astute, courageous and statesmanlike Republican as Major John F. Hanson, of this state, and giving high offices that he would dignify and adorn to third-class politicians from New England and the woolly West? Or, on what grounds should a New York ward boss be given high rank in a government, or a West Virginia country editor sent abroad as a minister, while such a stalwart and capable Republican as Col. Robert J. Lowry is passed by?

We insist that in ignoring the claims of such Republicans their party is doing despite to them as well as slurring the rights of the whole South to a proper representation in the public service.

## WATSON'S PARK.

Grand Opening May 15—Its Second Season.

One of the most refreshing resorts in the city and one that is highly respectable and where families may go on private picnics is Watson's Park, Md., conducted by Mr. A. D. Watson, a well known and highly enterprising citizen of Washington. This is Mr. Watson's second season and the improvements that he has made, since last year, for the accommodation of his many patrons, are many. New summer booths have been erected; new tables and many other new conveniences. Mr. Watson will serve meals at all hours at a reasonable price. Churches, private parties, and clubs are respectfully requested to send in their names for dates.

This park may be reached by every car line in the city and a glance at the advertisement in this week's BEE will give you full directions.

May 15

is the general opening at this park and the card of Mr. Watson to the public will fully explain itself.

second season.

"To my friends and public; I cordially extend an invitation to my friends, patrons and the public to attend the Grand Opening of my park on Thursday May 15, 1902 from 1 p. m. till 12 a. m. on which occasion a full band will be in attendance. There will be a free colation which will consist of meats and refreshments in season. Plank shad etc. Good car service. Notice figure hand pointing to the park.

Respectfully,  
A. D. Watson.

## Her Third Recital.

There was a distinguished and appreciative audience present at the 15 street Presbyterian church on last Friday evening to listen to the third piano recital of Miss Beatrice Lucinda Chase, assisted by her brother Wm. Calvin Chase, Jr. The many classic selections rendered by her were pronounced to be simply remarkable for a child so young. Mrs. A. V. Chase read an original selection on popular or ragtime music which was loudly applauded. The piano duets by Miss Chase and her brother were also well received as well as the vocal solo "Nearer My God to Thee" with variations. Both children are the pupils of their mother and showed careful training.

## FUNERAL OF C. H. COLEMAN.

At 2 P. M. Sunday last, the funeral of Mr. Charles H. Coleman took place at the Third Baptist Church, Corner of 5th and Q Streets, Northwest. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. James H. Lee, Pastor of the Church, assisted by the Rev. J. I. Loving. After the choir sang "Am I a Soldier of the Cross," Dr. Lee read the 15th Chapter of the First Corinthians beginning at the 34th verse. Text: First Kings, 20:11. The deceased was born in Spotsylvania County, Va., February 14, 1846; removed to Washington, D. C. with his family in 1865; connected himself with the Third Baptist Church and was baptized in 1869; and hence at the time of his death he had been a member of the church for 33 years. He was a devoted and kind husband and father; a most faithful member of the church; industrious and of the most exemplary character. He left surviving him three children, viz. Louise, James H. and Rebecca. A large audience, most of whom were friends of the deceased attended the sad ceremonies, and the floral tributes from the teachers of the Sea ton school in which Miss Louise is a teacher, and from Mr. Edward Shaw of the Medical Museum, Mr. Augustus



HON. C. E. LITTLEFIELD OF MAINE.

Smith of the Treasury Department and many other friends of the family were beautiful. The remains will lie in the family site at Harmony cemetery.

## THE RIVER QUEEN.

The River Queen under the Management of Mr. L. J. Woolen is open for business. Go at once and select your DATE.

## HOME SEEKERS AND COLONISTS' RATES VISIT AND O. R. R.

To California, Washington and Oregon points \$48.00. Proportionate reductions to intermediate points. For full information apply at B. and O. R. R. Ticket Offices—707 15th St., 649 Pa. Ave. and Depot N. J. Ave. and C St.

## GERMAN INTERESTS.

German companies now have six steamers plying regularly on the river Yangtze between Shanghai and Hankow.

The German peasantry have a curious instrument called the nagelgeige or nail violin. It is a circular frame of wood in which are set 60 or 70 iron pins, played with a bow.

The custom of writing foolish begging letters to the emperor has become so prevalent in German schools that a warning has been sent out that it must stop or fines will be inflicted.

The authorities of Aix-la-Chapelle recently sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment a man who carelessly threw away a lighted match in a forest near that city, although no damage was caused by the act.

It is the practice in Berlin when any poor person dies and leaves no heir to have the bed disinfected and stamped by the official stamp of the town council. In this way a large number of beds are collected, and are then lent to the very poor.

"What you been eating?" he asked. The rough-looking man pointed to a small barrel of dried apples and said: "She's been at those."

"Plain stomach-ache," said Gideon, sagely, as he handed a flask of whisky to the sufferer. The girl took some of the stuff, brightened up, and in five minutes was well.

Then Gideon—he cannot explain it even now—was seized with an inspiration.

"Married?" he asked the girl. "Nope," she answered.

"Want to be?" inquired Gideon.

## UNION WESLEY A. M. E. CHURCH.

The Pastors Jubilee—Large Crowds Turn Out.

Beginning Monday April 7th the Union Wesley A. M. E. Church, 23 street n. w., Rev. R. S. Rivers, pastor, has had evenings of jubilee. On last Wednesday evening was the pastor's night and one of the largest and most distinguished audiences graced the pastor with song, music and collection. Seated upon the platform were Rev. Dr. Waller of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Rev. Bolding of John Wesley Church, Mr. W. Calvin Chase and others.

The program consisted of solos by Miss Thompson, recitations and reading by several young ladies.

Rev. Waller was inroduced and made one of the most eloquent and entertaining addresses ever listened to by any audience. He spoke for about three quarters of an hour in his visit to Canada and the duty of the colored people to Africa. Mr. Chase was next introduced and said that Dr. Waller only left one thing for him to do and that was to give the audience a few minutes of Shakespeare. He selected

Richard the Third which was received with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Watson concluded the exercises with a history of the earth and the world from its foundation.

After which the pastor and his invited guests repaired to the private dining room of the church and enjoyed a bountiful repast. All left highly pleased with the evening entertainment.

## Glorious Success.

Wife of the Professor—Charles, here is a telegram. An explosion in your laboratory and the place is wrecked! Professor—Thank heaven! then that experiment was a success after all!—N. Y. Times.

## Mystery.

"Robert, dear, how do you suppose those dozens and dozens of empty bottles ever got into the cellar?" "Why, I don't know, my dear. never bought an empty bottle in my life."—Harlem Life.

## An Egotist Described.

"What kind of a man is Willigson?" "Well," answered the mutual friend "he is one of those people who think he is spitting the world because I won't write a book and tell all he knows."—Washington Star.

## What He Forgets.

When a young lover figures on whether he can support a wife, he counts in everything except the rent, butcher and grocer, clothes, and incidental. —N. Y. Press.

## Monkey Prints Himself Red.

A pet monkey is owned by D. James Nevins Hyde, of Chicago. Short time ago the animal discovered a bottle of brandy in the doctor's laboratory and drank considerable of it. In a little while he felt so jolly and mischievous that he resolved to paint the town red. His efforts to get out of the house he stumbled upon a box of carmine powder, and with this he painted himself red, from his nose to his tail.

Then came the door by Miss Koster. Instead of a mournful gathering there was a merry one, which lasted until long into the night.

Mr. Koster declares that if he could find the sender of the black-bordered letter he will punish him.

## Happy West Virginia Family.

John E. Snyder and wife, of Parkersburg, W. Va., have been married 21 years, and have 18 children, and among them are four sets of twins.

## CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD'S STATEMENT.

WHY HE FAVORED QUALIFIED SUFFRAGE SOUTH DURING RECONSTRUCTION.

Educational Qualification Regardless of Color—Why the Colored Race Is Suppressed—Does Not Believe that the 15th Amendment Will Be Repealed—A Manly Defense of His Position.

(Written Especially for The Bee.)

My position with reference to giving unqualified, universal manhood suffrage to the colored race in the South at the time of reconstruction can be stated briefly.

I believe in an educational qualification for the elective franchise applied without distinction of race or color, as by that method I believe we reach the most intelligent and desirable representation. I do not think the colored race as a whole were qualified upon this basis to exercise the right of suffrage and many whites would have been excluded also by the same rule. If suffrage had been based upon such a qualification irrespective of race, and representation had been based upon those exercising the elective franchise, instead of population, it would probably have reduced the representation from some states at least one-half, but the material would have been there from which with education, training and development the representation could have been increased by enlarging the basis.

Under such circumstances, the constant and selfish tendency in order to increase their weight and influence in the councils of the nation would have been to educate, train and develop the material and qualify it for suffrage.

The tendency would have been upward and onward. On the other hand, the elective franchise having been placed in the hands of so great a number at that time clearly entitled to exercise it, great abuses were the inevitable result.

We have now reached a condition where, by various methods, the vote of the colored people is largely suppressed, with the result that the white race has thus become the dominant one, exercising control. I will assume for the purposes of illustration a representation which is twice as large as it would be if based only upon those actually taking part in the election.

In using this percentage I do not undertake to pass upon actual conditions in any state. I use it solely to illustrate the point.

If fifty per cent of the vote has been practically suppressed it gives the white race a disproportionate control and in such case places in the hands of one-half the people the power which really belongs to all. As the inevitable tendency is to retain all the power one has the tendency of such a condition is to lead the white race to keep the colored race suppressed and undeveloped, and thus enable the white race to exercise this disproportionate power. By keeping the colored race in this condition they perpetuate their control.

The tendency of such a condition is downward and backward rather than upward and forward. Instead of aiding as qualified suffrage would in the solution of what I believe to be one of the greatest questions that now confronts us the tendency of the present condition is to make its solution more difficult.

This among others is one of the reasons why I believe that a most grave mistake was made in giving universal suffrage to the people of the South, white as well as colored and especially the colored race. I believe it was a positive injury to both races, and if there is any substantial distinction between the two in this respect a greater injury to the colored race.

It gave it the responsibility of the elective franchise and gave it absolutely no opportunity to qualify itself to demonstrate its ability to successfully discharge that responsibility. That it failed is not surprising, in fact it would be very surprising if they succeeded. Success under such conditions would have demonstrated an inherent capacity for self-government vastly superior to the Anglo-Saxon.

That they did not succeed under these very high insurmountable disadvantages is claimed by many to demonstrate the entire absence of the inherent capacity for self-government. These reflections are now useful only as enforcing the necessity of exercising great care in dealing with a problem by no means settled, in order that like grave mistakes may not be made.

I do not believe that the 15th Amendment will ever be repealed. The great question is, taking into account the constitutional rights of all, of which none can be rightfully deprived, and all of the practical conditions racial and otherwise, what course can be pursued that will in the end, work out the wisest and most vigorous result.

C. E. LITTLEFIELD.

## Puck.

### Helping Him Along.

Mr. Timmid—I don't suppose it would be proper for me to kiss you on such short acquaintance?

Miss Innit—No, I suppose not; but isn't it too bad we haven't been acquainted longer?—Tit-Bits.

## POLITICS IN TURKEY.

Every Branch of the Government Steeped in Corruption.

Hassan Pasha, Minister of Marine, Could Give Our Own Ward Bummers Some Points—An Honest Grand Vizier.

According to the official register, the Turkish navy consists of 13 cruisers from 2,000 to 8,000 tons, 12 coast defense ships, six gunboats and 26 torpedo boats, but every one of them is useless except a few small gunboats stationed at different ports along the coast. The annual allotment of money for the supplies of the navy is about \$3,200,000, but, according to the popular impression, a very small part of it is ever applied to the purpose for which it is intended. The navy yard on the Golden Horn is the most extraordinary marine morgue in existence. Long rows of vessels of the most antiquated pattern lie side by side, stripped of their machinery and equipments and fit only to be knocked to pieces for junk.

Hassan Pasha has the reputation of being the richest man and the most corrupt man in the Turkish government. He is supposed to be worth \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000, all of which he has acquired while in the service of the government. He has great influence with the sultan. The latter considers him one of his most loyal and efficient officers and trusts him implicitly. It is said that Hassan would like to resign and enjoy his money in London or Paris, but dare not do so. The moment he suggested any such idea the sultan's suspicions would be excited, and it would be dangerous for Hassan to retire, because his successor would discover what has been going on in the navy department, and Hassan's head and his money would both be in danger.

Many other pashas are very rich, but they send their money out of the country as a precaution, for they never know when they may forfeit their sovereign's favor, and that usually means the confiscation of their estates and perhaps decapitation or imprisonment for life. When a prominent man disappears in Turkey no questions are asked. It is impolitic to be inquisitive.

Said Pasha, the grand vizier, says the Chicago Record Herald, is believed to be an honest man. He is one of the few prominent officials of the government who has not amassed a fortune while in office. For that and other reasons he has many bitter and revengeful enemies. Six years ago, when he was grand vizier, he endeavored to punish certain influential pashas for robbing the government. They engaged in a conspiracy against him and got the ear of the sultan. He believed their statements, and sent the Kapu-aghasi, chief of the white eunuchs and first officer of the imperial bed chamber—the sultan's most confidential man—to summon Said Pasha to his presence. The Kapu-aghasi is always an unwelcome messenger, because the sultan trusts him when he will trust nobody else. When he carries a message it has unusual significance.



SAID PASHA.  
(Grand Vizier, or Prime Minister, of the Turkish Empire.)

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Said Pasha understood the situation, and instead of going to the palace, sought an asylum at the British embassy, where Lord Dufferin, then ambassador, gave him protection. Nobody knew what had become of the grand vizier until after seven days, when he sent a carefully prepared report of his proceedings and the motives of the conspiracy against him to the sultan by the hand of the British ambassador. The latter explained to the sultan his ideas of the case, and vouched for Said Pasha as an honest, truthful and loyal man. The sultan was not convinced, but agreed to accept Said Pasha's resignation without further proceedings, and gave a formal assurance that if his former prime minister left the embassy and returned to his own home he would not be injured. Lord Dufferin notified the sultan that the British government would hold him responsible for any injury that Said Pasha might suffer, and that in case